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The
 Mitchell
 Farm
 Nurseries

BARRE
 Vermont

UNITED LITHO. & Ptg. COG., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Grown in the Cold Country"—ITS HARDY

GROWN IN "THE COLD COUNTRY," IT'S HARDY!

To the Farmers, Gardeners, and Home Owners of the North.

In placing this Catalog before you, we believe we are performing a meritorious service, by listing only nursery stock that is suited to New England and the colder sections of our country, and of best varieties that the art of the horticulturists has yet produced. No variety of tree or plant is here offered that is not first class in its own sphere. Take apples; our poorest apple is undoubtedly the Wolf River, yet this apple is one of the finest cooking apple of its season, and as a baked apple probably has no equal. Take ornamentals; our cheapest perennial is the English Daisy, yet this plant has no superior as an edging for an ornamental planting; and so it goes through the whole catalog.

We are practical gardeners and fruit growers. At Mitchell Farms, besides our nursery stock, we have 15 acres of orchard, apples, cherries, plums and pears—5 acres of small fruits—3 acres of asparagus, and grow several thousand dollars worth of vegetables for the local market every year.

We have been in business many years. For many years the senior member of this firm has been making a scientific and practical study of horticulture in all its phases. We believe that our practical knowledge of plant life adapted to the "Cold Country", is equaled by few men in New England.

In buying nursery stock from this nursery, you are buying the results of these years of scientific study and practical work. This nursery stock is eminently suited to the North, and our slogan "Grown in the Cold Country; It's Hardy" is well worth your careful consideration.

To send to Delaware or Maryland, or any other southern State, for plants for New England, and expect them to do as well as plants "Grown in the Cold Country" would seem to be the height of folly.

We recognize that the average farmer or home owner has but little time to devote to the study of varieties and in the preparation of this catalog we have endeavored to make it a guide both in the selection of stock and its after treatment.

Yours for better fruit and more beautiful homes.

J. E. MITCHELL & SONS.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection with Permit to Ship

VERMONT FOREST SERVICE

ROBERT M. ROSS,
Commissioner of Forestry,
MONTPELIER, VT.

M. B. CUMMINGS,
Inspector of Nurseries,
BURLINGTON, VT.

To Whom it May Concern :

August 20, 1927

This is to certify that I have this day carefully examined the nurseries and grounds or accompanied consignment of J. E. Mitchell of Barre, Vt., and find no evidence of San Jose Scale, Gypsy or Brown Tail Moth, Pear Blight, Apple Canker, Root Gall, or other noxious insect or serious disease likely to be transmitted on nursery stock.

Signed, M. B. CUMMINGS,

Valid for One Year, or until revoked.

State Nursery Inspector.

1928 Catalogue and
Price List

Vermont
Grown Nursery Stock

FROM

THE MITCHELL FARM
NURSERY

BARRE, VERMONT

R. F. D. No. 2

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Phone, 223-J

L. F. MITCHELL,

J. E. MITCHELL,

E. R. MITCHELL,

PROPRIETORS



*Digging Apple Trees out of a foot of snow, April 21, 1926
at the Mitchell Farm Nursery.*

Grown in The "Cold Country," It's Hardy!

APPLES

Cortland—The best winter apple in existence; the result of scientific hybridizing at the Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station. It is a greatly improved McIntosh; same delicious flavor and aroma; is larger; better color; keeps a month longer and hangs on the tree weeks after every McIntosh has fallen.

Delicious—A very high quality winter apple, but our experience here is the same as that of the Geneva Station; namely; the fruit does not get size or color in the East and the tree has very weak shoulders; yet the quality is so high and the tree is so hardy that one or two trees should be in every home orchard.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Very hardy, an early bearer, season a little later than Yellow Transparent but a month earlier than Wealthy; size, medium to large; color, yellow streaked with red, flesh, white and juicy.

Fameuse—A medium sized red apple of high quality. White flesh, hardy and an early bearer.

McIntosh—In my estimation McIntosh and Cortland stand on the pinnacle of apple quality. McIntosh is an early bearer and hardy but is very susceptible to scab. It must be sprayed or dusted to get No. 1 apples.

Northern Spy—One of the finest apples in existence; extra large, a good keeper; both a cooking and a dessert apple. It's only drawback is, it is slow coming into bearing.

Red Astrachan—A large crimson extra early apple. Fine eating and by many is thought to be our best summer apple. Very hardy, free grower, fair yielder. The best summer market apple and should have fertile soil for best results.

Russet—An old fashioned apple of good quality, keeping until June. A good home orchard variety.

Wealthy—One of our finest apples which will keep in common cellar until Christmas. Begins to bear at 3 to 4 years from planting, is a heavy bearer of handsome red, medium sized apples.

Winter Banana—Yellow with a bright red cheek; hardy, early bearer; very long keeper, peculiar flavor highly praised by some, not liked by others. Heavy bearer.

Wolf River—One of the largest red apples. Season Nov. 1. A good cooking apple and a good seller, but of the poorest quality for eating and a poor keeper. An early bearer and a heavy producer.

Yellow Transparent—Our earliest good eating apple, very hardy, yellow when ripe, flavor excellent; size, medium to large, bears very early, often the second year after planting.

Transcendent Crab—One of the best red crabs. Season, early fall.

Hyslop Crab—A fine crab, later than the Transcendent.

All apple trees 5 to 7 ft. tall.

Price of all Apple Trees, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

Cherries

The sour cherry is the only practical cherry for this North Country. Our winters are quite too cold for any variety of sweet cherry. We have had fruiting here at Mitchell Farm Nursery more than twenty varieties of sour cherry, and have selected the two varieties that have done the best here, and are offering them as the best from "The Cold Country."

Montmorency—The principal variety planted by the large commercial orchards. A heavy bearer of large, bright red, good quality cherries, mid-season, dependable. Same price as English Morello.

English Morello—A late, very dark red cherry; quality good. Never injured by the cold. A crop every year is assured. For points north of us, we recommend Morello.

Trees, 5 to 7 ft. tall, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Plum Trees

2 year trees, 5 to 7 ft. tall 11-16 in. diameter, \$1.00 each.

The three varieties of Japanese Plums offered below are generally considered by horticulturists, the best of the hardy Plums. Plant in rich soil, about 15 ft. apart each way, always planting more than one variety for the purpose of cross pollination.

Abundance—An upright grower, mid-season; high quality, large, deep red. Has stood 40 degrees below zero in this locality.

Burbank—A wide spreading tree of the best possible shape; later than Abundance and rather darker color. Is inclined to over-bear, and when it sets too many fruits should be thoroughly thinned. As hardy as any Japanese Plum.

Red June—The earliest of any of the Japanese group, and in this locality the surest cropper. It makes a fine shaped spreading tree, and bears a large crop of good sized dark red fruit. The most profitable for market.

Grapes

Plant on the south side of buildings or other sheltered spots, making the soil rich with manure or ground bone. Trim back heavily during the winter, each year, excepting where the vine is used for ornamental purposes.

It is one of the best of ornamental vines, and for this purpose should be allowed to grow as it will.

The varieties offered below are all early, hardy grapes suitable for the north. Varieties like Concord, Niagara and Delaware, while fine varieties farther south, will not ripen their fruit in this locality, and are therefore not offered. All Grape Vines are two year vines and the price of all is 25 cents each.

Beta—The hardiest Grape in cultivation; black, early, small berry but large clusters.

Cinton—A fine early, large black Grape; better quality than the Concord and more suitable to the North.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond)—An extra good, early white Grape of the finest quality. Large bunches.

Lucile—A very fine early red Grape with large berries and good sized clusters; suited to the North.

Moore's Early—We grow fine Grapes here at Mitchell Farms, and the surest croppers are Moore's Early and Beta. These are the Grapes for "The Cold Country." Moore's Early is a fine black Grape of good quality, better than Concord; medium sized bunch and berry, and eminently hardy.

Worden—Similar to Concord, but much earlier; hardy.

Wyoming—A very early red Grape of good quality, suited to the North.

Raspberries

Almost any soil, excepting sand and pure muck, will produce raspberries; they should be planted on land that has previously grown some other crop, but never on newly turned sod. Wood ashes are probably the best fertilizer.

Make the rows 6 ft. apart, with the plants 2 ft. apart in the row. For a large crop of large berries, keep the plants in a hedge not over a foot wide; treat all other plants as weeds. Cultivate often and, if growing for the market, always harvest the red raspberries in pint baskets.

The most dreaded disease of the Raspberry today is Raspberry Mosaic, and one of the causes of many of the failures in raspberry culture is the planting of Mosaic infested plants. In buying plants grown in the State of Vermont, the buyer may be reasonably sure of getting plants free from this dread disease, as all the fields from which raspberry plants are to be sold are inspected twice each year, in June and August, by the State Nursery Inspector, especially for evidence of this disease. This is in contrast to the policy of most states, where not even one special inspection is given for this disease. In fact, probably not ten nursery inspectors in the East, outside of the states of New York and Vermont, know the disease when they see it; and during the last year we have seen it in many nurseries throughout the East. It is doubtful if there is a raspberry field three years planted, in the three southern New England states that is free from Mosaic. Our Mosaic-free plants cost no more than the common stock from other states. Why take chances?

Cuthbert—The finest quality red raspberry. The canes are very thrifty and with good care attain large size. The plants are very fruitful when kept clean of weeds and the surplus plants and the old canes removed after fruiting. The berries are large. Very pretty and of the highest flavor. A shortcake made of Cuthbert red raspberries is fit for a king. A good shipper and a favorite in market.

Undoubtedly we have the largest stock of disease-free Cuthbert plants in New England, and can therefore make our prices low.

The finest Plants at the Lowest Prices.

50 cts. per doz. \$1.00 per 25. \$1.60 per 50. \$3.00 per 100.

\$25.00 per 1000.

Victory—This highly advertised variety is supposed to be a seedling of Cuthbert and is quite similar to that variety in every respect, and with a large stock on hand we see no reason for any higher prices for the plants.

Price same as Cuthbert.

Idaho—A very hardy and prolific red raspberry, of decidedly acid flavor. Idaho and Latham are probably the hardiest raspberries in existence.

\$1.00 per doz. \$1.50 per 25. \$5.00 per 100.

Herbert—Originated in Canada and is very hardy; berries extra large; probably none larger. One of the best producers of mid-season berries. Light color and fair quality; distinctly a market berry. If you have had trouble with winter killing, try Herbert, Idaho or Latham.

75 cts. per 12. \$1.25 per 25. \$4.00 per 100. \$30.00 per 1000.

Latham—Considered in Minn. as the greatest creation of the mammoth Minn. Fruit Breeding Station. Very hardy, very large, later than Cuthbert and almost an everbearer. Test plots in different places by Conn. Agricultural College, as reported by Prof. Darrow of that college, give Latham as the heaviest yielder in every case, with Cuthbert a close second and other varieties far behind. Has made good everywhere.

\$1.00 per 12. \$1.75 per 25. \$5.00 per 100. \$45.00 per 1000.

June—The earliest large red raspberry. Originated by the New York Experiment Station. Extra large; 10 days earlier than Cuthbert, and of very fine quality. Very few June raspberry plants are free from mosaic. We have it perfectly free, after several years roguing. Not more than 100 plants sold to one customer.

75 cts. per doz. \$1.50 per 25. \$5.00 per 100.

Otsego—In an attempt to make an improved Cuthbert, the New York Experiment Station has sent out this berry with a description which, when boiled down, means Improved Cuthbert. Last year was the first year it has fruited here, and we consider it a very good berry, probably harder than Cuthbert, but we are not prepared to say it is an "Improved Cuthbert." Mid-season, good color, more nearly round than Cuthbert, about the same quality and yielded heavily here. Well worth a trial. Price same as June.

Cumberland—The finest black-cap raspberry in cultivation; late, large, high quality and hardy. We offer both tip plants and 2-year-old plants. The larger plants are worth the price.

Tip plants—75 cts. per doz.	\$ 4.00 per 100
2-year plants, \$1.50 per doz.	\$10.00 per 100

Strawberries

Land intended for strawberries should be put in first-class condition before the plants are set. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system. The hill system is suitable for gardens where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows 4 feet apart and 20 inches apart in the rows. Let them make runners all summer and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set.

We have calls every summer and fall for strawberry plants. We absolutely refuse to sell them at that time of the year. Spring is the only time to set strawberries in New England and your money cannot buy strawberry plants from The Mitchell Farm Nursery at any other time.

Prices of all varieties, except Bliss, Bouquet and Progressive, 70 cts. per 50.

\$1.25 per 100. \$5.50 per 500. \$10.00 per 1000.

Howard 17 (Perfect)—This is probably more largely planted and talked about than any other variety at present. Nothing but praise is spoken for it everywhere and on a great variety of soils. The plants are large and healthy. Blossoms perfect and rich with pollen. The berries begin to ripen early and continue a long time and hold up in size. It is firm, color a light, red. It is the great business strawberry of today, and should be planted by every grower.

Order early as our supply of this variety is short.

Warfield (Imperfect)—A very hardy berry of high quality and has never been beaten for yield when planted on heavy rich soil. Should not be planted on light soil. Probably the finest colored commercial berry.

An early long season berry of medium size and dark red all thru. Use Howard 17 for pollinizer.

Big Joe, or Joe Johnson (Perfect)—The plants of this variety are exceptionally vigorous and healthy; the berries are large and regular in shape, glossy in appearance and, to my taste, the finest flavored strawberry in cultivation. All over the U. S. Big Joe has been a success. I have not seen it on light soils, but on medium or heavy soils I know nothing better in season, which is mid-season to late. Either for home or market, Big Joe is the goods.

Sample (Imperfect)—An extra large, late berry; heavy yielder and fine for local market. Not firm enough for shipment. Heavily planted throughout New England.

Gandy—The latest strawberry of all. Should always be planted in heavy damp soil; never on sandy soil. While it is a perfect flowered variety, yet it is giving better results when treated as a pistillate variety, with every third row another perfect flowered variety for cross pollinization. Use Howard 17 for this purpose.

Bouquet—The mid-season berry contributed to the strawberry world by the Geneva, N. Y. Station. Very vigorous plants. Fruit very large, glossy red; and well colored to center. 1927 was not a good berry year in this section, but Bouquet yielded the heaviest or any variety at the Mitchell Farm Nursery, giving almost double the yield of Howard 17, the first time Howard was ever beaten here.

50 cts. per 25. \$1.60 per 100. \$15.00 per 1000.

Bliss—The latest of the N. Y. Experiment Station berries. Following is the Stations description :

Cross of Cheseapeake by Atkins Continuity—Plants vigorous and productive; flowers perfect; season late, fruit, medium to large, medium red, glossy, very juicy, medium firm, mild, sweet, high flavored, very good. Has ranked among the best for five years.

This has proved itself a very fine, rather late berry here at Mitchell Farm Nursery, and we have a large acreage planted with it for fruiting purposes. Price same as Bouquet.

Senator Dunlap—For two years we have not listed this berry, as we considered Howard 17 the better berry in every way, and as the season of ripening is the same, we discontinued the growing of this old variety, but the call of its friends, people who have grown it successfully for years, and consider it far superior to Howard in quality, has induced us to again offer it for sale. It is a medium sized berry, red to the center, early, and on the right soil, very productive. Price the same as Howard 17.

Progressive—The leading so-called "Everbearer." It's the best plant maker of the fall bearers and is therefore generally boosted to the skies by most plant growers at a good price per boost. I have grown it and several other everbearers for years and wish to say that in this climate they are a joke. They are allright in a recreation garden but for dollars and cents they are a dead failure unless you sell the plants and get your money back from them.

We grow the plants for the back yard gardener who can get lots of fun out of them if he will grow them by the hill system and keep the runners off. He will then get a crop of fall berries and an early crop of spring berries from the same plants.

75 cts. per 25. \$2.00 per 100.

Blackberries

Snyder—The hardiest blackberry in existence. Medium sized berries, very sweet and a reliable cropper. If you have trouble with winter-killing of blackberries try Snyder. It is the "Cold Country" Blackberry.

75 cts. per doz. \$1.25 per 25. \$4.00 per 100.

Currants

One of the easiest of the small fruits to grow and will last a lifetime. Will grow in any soil but best on heavy, moist soils. For a few plants in the home garden, use a heavy mulch of straw or hay and pull all the weeds that come thru. Wood ashes make an excellent fertilizer but the ground cannot be too rich for currants. Plant them 6 x 6 feet.

Perfection—Red. The most popular variety. Produces in great profusion, large long clusters of very bright red berries, mild, splendid quality.

Red Cross—Early red currant of large size bunch and berry, quality the best. There is no better variety of currant grown than the Red Cross.

White Grape—The finest white currant, much sweeter than any red variety. Large bunches of fair sized berries.

All currants are strong 2 year old bushes .

All varieties 25 cents each.

Gooseberries

Downing—The old reliable market variety, light green, sweet and good, a tremendous cropper, much larger than the Houghton.

25 cents each.

Roses

The climate of Vermont is a trying one for Roses, but the varieties offered below will be found suitable for this climate and farther south. The three Hybrid-perpetuals offered should be given some winter protection, and the climbing roses should be laid down late in the fall and given a covering of from three to six inches of soil, and replaced on their trellises again in early spring. Earth will be found better than leaves, strawy manure, hay or corn stalks, as these harbor mice and invite mildew.

In planting roses, work the ground thoroughly and add old manure, if procurable; or, in the absence of manure, work in ground bone and wood ashes. Do not use fresh manure or ordinary commercial fertilizer. Roses should be planted where they receive at least 5 hours of sunlight daily through the growing season.

HYBRID-PERPETUAL ROSES

75 cents each.

Gen. Jacqueminot—The popular Gen. Jack Rose. Deep red, hardy, and a free bloomer.

Magna Charta—Bright pink; large, full and fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki—The finest white rose in cultivation. Must be given a little protection in winter.

EXTRA HARDY ROSES.

These roses will grow anywhere that a rose can grow. They have all been tried out here in our nursery and can be depended on for hardiness..

Clio—A Hybrid-Perpetual that has proved itself extra hardy in this climate. A beautiful satiny, flesh-colored rose, deeper pink in the center.

Conrad Meyer—A cross between the Rugosa rose and a Hybrid-Perpetual rose with all the hardiness of the Rugosa family and the beauty of the double Hybrid-Perpetual flowers. Beautiful silvery-pink, large and fine shaped.

F. J. Grootendorst—A cross between the Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. It has the rugged bush and dark green, crinkly foliage of the Rugosa, with its hardiness, and the flowers of the Baby Rambler. It makes a fine specimen shrub, goes fine in the shrubby border and makes one of the best flowering hedges. It blooms from June until heavy frost. It is a great rose. \$1.00 each.

Rose Hugonis—This rose, recently introduced from China, is unlike any other rose, and should not be cut back like other roses but be grown as a shrub. It forms most beautiful bushes 6 ft. high and as broad across, as graceful as a Bridal Wreath, and in early spring, a month before any other rose is in bloom, it is a mass of lovely yellow flowers completely hiding the bush. Use this as a specimen shrub on the lawn or as a part of the shrubbery border. \$1.00 each.

Madam Plantier—A medium size, really hardy, white rose. Much more floriferous than Frau Karl Druschki but does not compare with that variety in beauty of individual flowers. No protection is required for this rose, and it is a mass of lovely flowers in June. Where hardiness is a requisite, we recommend this, above any other white rose. 75 cts. each.

Moss Rose—Red—This old-fashioned rose is very hardy, and while the flowers cannot compare with other red roses, yet the buds with their mossy covering are very pretty and very popular. 75 cts. each.

Persian Yellow—Another old-fashioned rose still very popular. Very hardy, covered in June with medium-sized, semi-double yellow roses. 75 cts. each.

Rugosa Rose—The large single red or white rose from Japan. Very hardy, with heavy dark green, crinkly foliage. It is extensively used for hedges, and in clumps in the shrubbery border. Blooms all summer; and through the late fall it is covered with large red hips, making a very ornamental shrub at all times. 50 sts. each.

BABY RAMBLERS

Besides the above group of extra hardy Roses, the Baby Ramblers offered below have proved hardy in this section and have become very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens grow-

ing about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion, from early in the season until late frosts, immense trusses of small flowers. No pruning is necessary; simply remove the last years flower stems. All are 75 cts. each.

Red Baby Rambler—Crimson, similar in color to the climbing Crimson Rambler. The most popular of the Baby Ramblers.

Ellen Poulsen—A most floriferous dark, brilliant pink; very sweetly scented.

Catherine Zeimet—Snow white; the best white Baby Rambler.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

These popular roses are only moderately hardy in this locality, and when planted in the colder parts of Vermont should be given winter protection but anywhere south of White River, Vt., they require no protection. Always plant in full sunlight and make the ground rich and the result will be most gratifying.

All this class are 50 cents each, excepting Dr. Van Fleet and Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Dorothy Perkins—A beautiful soft shell-pink; large profuse clusters. Undoubtedly the best pink Rambler for our climate.

White Dorothy—Like the above except in color, which is white.

Excelsa—Similar to Dorothy Perkins except in color, which is a vivid crimson. Distinct from Crimson Rambler, which it is displacing.

Crimson Rambler—The most popular red climber. Very vigorous, with beautiful, shining foliage and great clusters of brilliant crimson, semi-double flowers.

Dr. Van Fleet—A delicate, flesh-pink. Buds long and pointed; blossoms beautifully formed, very double, often 4 inches across. This is undoubtedly the best climbing rose yet introduced; extra long stems. Foliage is large and glossy. A beautiful plant even when out of bloom.

75 cts. each.

American Pillar—Clusters of large single pink flowers with white centers and golden stamens. Foliage is dark, waxy green.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—No other rose, in any class, can compare with this for brilliancy of color. The flowers, a vivid scarlet, are of good size, double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers each, the plants being literally covered from top to bottom with bloom. \$1.00 each.

Shrubs

Almond, White Flowering—A small hardy shrub, that blooms very profusely in early spring, when each twig has the appearance of being covered with little double roses. A fine specimen shrub for the lawn. \$1.00 each.

Barberry, Japanese—For a low hedge, here in New England, Japanese Barberry is undoubtedly our finest and most reliable shrub either for trimmed or untrimmed hedges. One of the best shrubs for border planting. Prices—15 to 18 inches high, 25 cts each. \$2.50 per doz. \$20.00 per 100.

Burning Bush—This shrub is very beautiful in autumn with its scarlet foliage and masses of berries. Curious winged bark. \$1.00 each.

Butterfly Bush—A desirable shrub, blooming in the late summer until cut by severe frost. The flowers are of pleasing shade of violet-mauve, and are in dense cylindrical spikes from 6 to 12 in. long. Is killed to the ground every winter, but is always in bloom the following fall. Plant in full sun. 50 cts. each.

Coralberry—One of the showiest of the berried shrubs. In autumn, the branches droop with the weight of the coral-colored berries clinging along the underside of the branches. 3 to 4 ft. high. Fine for shady places. 50 cts. each.

Cranberry, American High Bush—Grows to 10 ft. high; white flowers in spring and beautiful cranberry-like fruit in the fall. Fruit is edible and shrub will stand clipping and can be trained to any height. 75c. each.

Dogwood, Red Osier—Native shrub with white flowers in late summer and bright red branches in winter. Used for landscape effects. 40c. each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—One of the best of the Deutzias; blooming in May with white rose-tinted blooms. It excels in size of flowers, profuse bloom and vigorous growth. 50 cts. each.

Elder, Canadian—Handsome compound leaves and great corymbs of white flowers in June. Dark red edible berries in autumn. 40 cts. each.

Elder, Golden—A large golden leaved form of the above. Requires the full sunlight and is one of the best of the yellow shrubs. 50 cts. each.

Forsythia, Golden Bell—A very early blooming shrub with bright yellow blossoms appearing before the leaves. We are on the northern limit for this shrub. 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush—This spreading shrub grows 6 ft. high and is covered in spring with white flowers which gradually turn to yellow. Bright red berries in the fall. Plant with other shrubs giving plenty of room. 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian—This beautiful shrub grows to ten ft. high and is covered in spring with a mass of pink flowers followed in the fall by bright red berries. 50 cts. each.

Hydrangea, Hill of Snow—An early blooming Hydrangea with enormous trusses of white flowers about a month before its companion, Hydrangea *Paniculata*, begins to flower; as the flower ages it turns to a light green. Does not grow as tall as the late Hydrangea. Is one of our best shrubs, particularly fine for foundation planting. 75 cts. each.

Hydrangea *Paniculata*—The common late flowering Hydrangea. In season this shrub has no superior, its large blush-pink blooms coming when all other shrubs are through. No home planting is complete without it. 75 cts. each.

LILACS

The common Purple Lilac needs no introduction; although old, very, very old, it is still one of our finest shrubs, and for a tall hedge it has no superior. As an individual specimen plant, the new French Hybrid Lilacs offered below have many superior qualities; they bloom much younger; have larger flowers-trusses, and are in many beautiful colors and shades. All Lilacs should be planted in full sun for best results.

Common Purple	50 cts. each.
Common White	50 cts. each.

Persian—Quite similar to the common purple Lilac in color but blooms later and the shrub is more slender and graceful and the leaves are smaller. Is a fine specimen shrub. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—Large, double creamy-white flowers. This and the following French Hybrids are much superior to the common purple and white Lilacs. \$1.00 each.

Chas. X—One of the darkest of the Lilacs; very large flowers and flower trusses; dark reddish-purple. \$1.00 each.

Hugo Koster—Single flowers, very early flowering, with large full pyramidal bluish-violet trusses. Much used by florists for forcing. \$1.00 each.

President Grevy—Very large, double, soft blue flowers; trusses of bloom are often a foot long. \$1.00 each.

Belle de Nancy—Very large truss, of brilliant satiny rose color, the center of each floret clear white. A fine double \$1.00 each.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Single flowers of a dark purple-red shade. The finest dark Lilac in existence. \$1.00 each.

Mezereum (Daphne Mezereum)—The earliest shrub to bloom in our nursery. Small lilac-colored flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves appear in the spring. Grows about 3 ft. high. Good for the border or for foundation planting. 75 cts. each.

Privet, Ibota—The only privet that is hardy in northern New England. Stands the shears well and is a good hedge plant.

35 cts. each. \$3.00 for 10. \$25.00 for 100.

Plum, Double Flowering—One of the best of the shrubs to come to us from China. Beautiful, very double rose-colored flowers before the leaves. \$1.00 each.

Plum, Purple Leaved—Handsome shrub with purple leaves and wine-red fruits. One of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until autumn. \$1.00 each.

Quince—Japanese Flowering—Glossy dark foliage with reddish tints. Large deep scarlet flowers in May. 75 cts. each.

Raspberry, Purple Flowering—A fine native shrub with leaves from six to ten inches across and pink-purple blossoms two inches across in loose clusters, blooming all summer. Fine for shady places. 40 cts. each.

Snowball, Common—This old-fashioned shrub is still very popular. Very showy white flowers in globular clusters. 75 cts. each.

Snowberry—Another old-fashioned shrub that retains its popularity and is probably being planted more today than ever before. It does fine in partial shade, and its masses of ivory-white berries late in the fall make it one of our most useful shrubs. 50 cts. each.

Syringa (Mock Orange)—The common variety of Syringa. A very desirable hardy shrub with creamy-white, deliciously fragrant flowers in June. All of the Syringas are excellent shrubs for the border or make fine specimen shrubs for the lawn. 50 cts. each.

Syringa, Golden—Valuable for landscape effects on account of its yellow foliage and dwarf habit of growth. Free flowering. 75 cts. each.

Syringa Grandiflora—A tall growing form of the Mock-orange with larger flowers than the common Syringa. 50 cts. each.

Syringa Virginal—A new variety originated by the great French plant breeder, M. Lemoine, and considered by experts to be the greatest improvement in ornamental shrubs made during the last 25 years. The flowers are semi-double, pure glistening white, of delightful fragrance, and a continuous bloomer from June until frost. The flowers are about double the size of the common Syringa and resemble large white roses. \$1.00 each.

Spiraea Van Houtte (Bridal Wreath)—The grandest of all Spiraeas. It is a beautiful ornamental shrub at any season, but when in flower, it is

a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy and blooms the year it is planted. The very finest shrub for an unclipped hedge, for foundation planting or for a specimen shrub on the lawn. 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Thunbergi—A very graceful Spiraea with light green feathery foliage. Blooms a week before the "Bridal Wreath". and is then a mass of white. One of the best shrubs. Not as tall as "Bridal Wreath."

Spiraea Golden-leaved—A tall, white flowering shrub, with yellow foliage, which mixes well with other shrubs. Should be planted in full sunlight for best results. 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Marguerite—A late flowering shrub, from two to three feet tall, with panicles of rosy pink flowers in August. Should be planted with other shrubs for best effect. 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Billardi—A shrub growing about 4 ft. high, each branch terminated with a panicle of white flowers in late summer. Should be mixed with other shrubs for best effects. 40 cts. each.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer—A valuable variety of Spiraea, with bright crimson blossoms in the late summer. It is of dwarf, dense growth seldom exceeding two feet in height. Very popular. 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Bumalda—Like Anthony Waterer except it is about a foot taller. 50 cts. each.

Weigela Rosea—Flowers in June. A very graceful and ornamental shrub with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. Color of flowers varies from white to deep rose-pink on the same branch. Should not be planted in any colder climate than Central Vermont, as we are as far north as it will do well. 60 cts. each.

Deciduous Shade or Ornamental Trees

American Elm—This tree is not appreciated as it should be. It is our finest street shade tree and one of the best trees for planting around the home. Should be planted singly and not in close groups. Where an ornamental tree is desired, this tree should always be taken into consideration. Any landscape architect will tell you that there is nothing better for the North. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each.

American Larch (Tamarack)—This beautiful tree is usually classed with the evergreens, although it loses its leaves in the fall. Its young leaves in the spring are a beautiful golden green, gradually changing to a bright green and in the fall to a pretty yellow. It is a fine tree for the north, as it is the hardiest tree in cultivation. 3 ft. tall, \$1.50 each.

American Linden (Basswood)—Another extra hardy tree. Makes a large round headed tree; grows very rapidly, and is very fragrant when in flower. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 00 each.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—One of our most ornamental flowering trees, with large, double, lovely, delicate, pink flowers in the late spring, and if properly trimmed is a fine ornamental tree the rest of the year. Does not produce fruit. Perfectly hardy. 3 to 4 ft. tall, \$1.75 each.

Canoe Birch—The large White Birch of the North should not be confused with the White Birch of Southern New England, as it is a much superior tree; several times as large, whiter bark, more graceful and a better tree in every way. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

European Mountain Ash—A most conspicuous tree in the fall of the year, with its masses of bright scarlet berries. Has larger berries and makes a larger tree than the American Mountain Ash; hardy.

5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

Lombardy Poplar—The only Poplar that is now considered worth planting and this should not be planted within 50 ft. of a sidewalk or a drain. It is extensively used in landscape work, as its dense, tall columnar growth makes it a very desirable tree. Very fast growing.

8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

Sugar Maple—Probably the most generally used of all shade trees. Upright, straight, symmetrical; well adapted to street planting. Its beautiful autumn tints are familiar to all.

8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

Schwedler's Maple—Quite different from other maples; the early foliage of this variety is a bright crimson gradually turning to a purplish-green. Very ornamental and hardy.

8 to 10 ft., \$3.00 each.

Weir's Cut-leaf Weeping Maple—In this locality this tree has proved to be the fastest growing of all maples. Perfectly hardy and a most beautiful tree.

8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Norway Maple—A faster growing maple than the Sugar Maple, with a rounder and thicker top. One of the most popular shade trees.

8 to 10 ft., \$3.00 each.

Striped Maple—A small ornamental tree with beautiful striped bark and very large leaves.

5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Catalpa—A very fast growing shade tree, but we are on the northern limit for it. However, there are several quite large Catalpa in this town and they are doing well. While it may kill back a few inches the first year or two, when it gets established it is perfectly hardy. It has big, beautiful, fragrant blossoms in large pink and white clusters.

8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each.

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn—The loveliest of the Hawthorns; grows about 15 ft. high, and is covered in spring with bright scarlet, perfectly double flowers, like small red roses.

\$3.00 each.

White-flowering Dogwood—This small tree is perfectly hardy, and one of the finest ornamental trees, covered in late spring with large glistening white flowers.

3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Evergreens

Arborvitae, American—This is a handsome evergreen; bright green in summer turning to a bronzy-green in winter. Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns, in tubs for porches, etc. Can be trimmed and kept in any form or height up to 20 feet.

1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each. \$10.00 per doz. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

\$15.00 per doz.

Golden Arborvitae—A bright golden form of American Arborvitae, holding its color at all times of the year. Fine to mix with other evergreens.

\$2.50 each.

Globe Arborvitae—Growing in low, thick, globular form, with very attractive foliage. Fine for foundation planting. \$2.50 each.

Hovey's Arborvitae—A slow growing form, with golden green foliage. Unexcelled for foundation planting. \$2.50 each.

Pyramidal Arborvitae—Similar in shape to the Irish Juniper. The foliage is light green, very compact. A fine column Arborvitae. \$2.75 each.

Tom Thumb Arborvitae—A low growing form with two kinds of foliage on the same plant. Resembles the Retinosporas more than the Arborvitae.

\$2.50 each.

Balsam Fir—The characteristic odor of the North woods is chiefly, if not entirely, due to this fir. The foliage is very fragrant; young growths are used for making the famous Balsam pillows. Makes a handsome lawn specimen. 18 to 20 in., \$1.00 each. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

American Hemlock—A well developed specimen of this popular ever green is a very attractive tree. The main branches grow straight out from the trunk, drooping gracefully at the tips, giving the tree an appearance quite distinct from the other evergreens. Foliage narrow and feathery. Is not only a fine specimen tree, but makes excellent hedges, screens and windbreaks. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Canadian Juniper—Bright silvery green, seldom over 2 feet high but often grows ten feet across. Useful for foundation planting or for steep banks. 2 ft. across, \$2.00 each.

Common Juniper—Similar to above, but is more erect and grows to ten feet high. All the Junipers can be clipped and kept small.

2 ft. tall, \$2.00 each. 3 ft. tall, \$3.00 each.

Irish Juniper—Tall columnlike growth; foliage bright glaucous green.

2 ft. tall, \$2.50 each.

White Pine—This common evergreen is not appreciated by the average person. It is one of the noblest and most graceful trees in America, and makes a beautiful ornamental wherever placed. Its hardiness and ability to grow in any soil (excepting wet land) makes it pre-eminently our best large evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Scotch Pine—Where the soil is too poor for any other tree, there the Scotch Pine is in its glory. Foliage, pale green, fine in masses, or for shelter belts but not so desirable when planted as a single specimen.

2 ft. tall, \$1.50 each.

Green Plumed Retinospora—One of the hardiest of the Retinospora, beautiful delicate glaucous green foliage. Fine for foundation plantings.

\$3.00 each.

Golden Plumed Retinospora—Similar to the above excepting in color, which is a beautiful yellowish green. \$3.00 each.

Thread Branched Retinospora—Slender, stringlike, bright green foliage drooping in long filaments. A very graceful and lovely evergreen.

\$3.00 each.

Norway Spruce—A very hardy and fast growing Spruce, which has probably been more widely planted than any other Spruce; for screens and windbreaks it is probably unexcelled, but as a specimen tree for the lawn it does not compare with the White Spruce listed below. It is the faster grower, however and in its place is O. K. 18 in. high, \$1.50 each.

White Spruce—A native of the extreme North, which does fine as far South as Philadelphia. It is a beautiful evergreen, with bluish green foliage, and we highly recommend it for ornamental planting, anywhere a tall evergreen is wanted. Holds its limbs close to the ground at any age, being superior to most Spruces in this most desirable feature.

2 ft., \$1.50 each. 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Red Spruce—Our common native Spruce; graceful and symmetrical and, when planted in moist well drained soil, makes a beautiful tree.

2 ft., \$1.25 each. 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

Climbing Vines

Woodbine—The most satisfactory vine for this climate. Will cover the side of a building or grow over a veranda in a very short time. A fine green in summer, turning to red in the fall. Never injured by the cold.
50 cts. each.

Bitter Sweet—A climber of distinctive growing habit for it fairly clutches its support in spiral turns as it grows upward. Very good for use on pergolas, archways, bird house supporters, and the like. Its showy orange red berries are very effective in the fall and winter landscape, and may be used for decorations in winter.
50 cts. each.

Clematis Paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower)—This handsome, hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants. Of strong rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, and pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers which appear in greatest profusion in August and September, followed by silvery feathery seed pods, which make an attractive appearance until midwinter. The plants succeed in almost any position.
50 cts. each.

Clematis Jackmanni—The large flowered purple Clematis, with flowers 5 or 6 inches across. Slow to start but perfectly hardy in the "Cold Country."
\$1.50 each.

Virginia Clematis—A strong climber with dark green foliage and very pretty white flowers; the bunches of seeds have long, wooly tufts, making them very ornamental for winter decoration.
50 cts. each.

Evergreen Bittersweet (*E. radicans*)—Very hardy, dense growing evergreen vine, with thick, dark green leaves. Bears orange fruit similar to the native bittersweet. Self clinging.
50 cts. each. \$4.50 per 100.

Euonymus Radicans Vegetus—Low, trailing vine similar to the above. Good for low stone walls. Sometimes clipped for formal effects.

50 cts. each. \$4.50 per 10.

Dutchman's Pipe—Where a heavy dense vine is wanted, this hardy vine is one of the best. Extra large, round, dark leaves. Flowers odd but inconspicuous.
\$1.50 each.

Scarlet Trumpet Creeper—Large, very showy, trumpet-shaped flowers. Very rank growing and handsome.
75 cts. each.

Hall's Honeysuckle—A rapid growing vine with deep green foliage, which is almost evergreen through the winter. The fragrant yellow and white flowers blossom from midsummer until frost.
50 cts. each.

Peonies

This magnificent flower has taken the country by storm; everybody is planting it, and well they may. It is the Queen of perennials. We sell nothing more beautiful, hardy and easily grown; and when once planted it lasts a lifetime and grows more beautiful each year. It not only produces the grandest of flowers of the temperate zone, but after flowering, remains a handsome foliage plant throughout the summer. As a cut flower it has no superior, easily lasting a week. With such a combination of useful and delightful qualities it is not surprising that everyone is planting it.

Plant in rich soil, from 2 to 3 feet each way with the buds not over 2 inches below the surface. Keep the grass and weeds down, and when the buds are forming, water thoroughly every other day.

While the peony may give some good blossoms the first year, yet the flower does not arrive at its full size and form until the third year.

Albert Crousse—A very large bomb type peony. Color, an even shade of sea shell pink. Always a winner at all the peony shows. \$1.50 each.

Adolph Rousseau—While this peony is classed as a semi-double, yet it is one of the finest red peonies in cultivation; no red peony surpasses it in color and few approach it. Tall and early, it is a jewel. \$1.50 each.

Avalanche—An extra fine white mid-season peony. At our local peony show Avalanche has uniformly won first prize for best white peony. Sometimes listed as Albatre. \$1.00 each.

Augustin d' Hour—A very good bright red, free from purple tints; very large and fine; tall, late and a free bloomer. \$1.00 each.

Aurora—Large, loose blooms; late; color, baby pink, flecked with carmine. Very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

Claire Dubois—Very large, double, globular flowers, petals lacinated and incurved; color, rich satiny pink with glossy reflex. One of the most consistently good bloomers among the top notch peonies. \$1.50 each.

Countess of Portland—The only single peony we grow. Clear bright pink. Very early. 50 cts. each.

Couronne d' Or—Snow white, reflecting golden-yellow stamens through the central petals, hence the name "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine penciling on edge of central petals; late. 50 cts. each.

Dorchester—Very late. A delicate hydranga-pink peony of large size. 75 cts. each.

Edulis Superba—Bright, clear, deep satiny pink; very fragrant. The earliest pink peony; extensively used for cut flowers. 50 cts. each. \$5.00 per dozen.

Eugene Bigot—One of the new peonies from France; brilliant red, very large and good. Late. \$1.50 each.

Eugenie Verdier—Opens a fresh, delicate hydrangea-pink, center flushed crimson, gradually changing to a white with pink center; early, large and fragrant. One of the best. \$1.50 each.

Felix Crousse—A bright red flower without any trace of purple or violet in its color; medium size and a fine all around peony. Mid-season. \$1.00 each.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white with carmine flecks on center petals; early and large flowers. One of the oldest and one of the best.

50 cts. each. \$5.00 per dozen.

Jules Calot—Extra large, deep pink. Has the longest season of any peony on our list, blooming from early to late. Blooms extra double with an immense number of petals. Very floriferous. I have a large stock and am making the price low.

75 cts. each. \$7.00 per dozen.

Karl Rosenfield—Undoubtedly the best all around red peony in existence. Extra large, magnificent color, very profuse bloomer and fine healthy plant. It has no faults. \$2.50 each.

Louis Van Houtte—The old fashioned late red peony. Of course, it is not in the same class with the other red peonies here listed, but it is well worth its price. 75 cts. each.

Marie Lemoine—The latest white peony, being several days later than Couronne d' Or, and when well grown, there is nothing better in white peonies. \$1.00 each.

Marechal Valliant—Immense globes of light red shaded mauve. One of the largest peonies in cultivation; late, very fine. \$1.00 each.

Mme. Geissler—Enormous, compact, well formed blooms, rose type, mid-season. Color, glossy pink, shading to Bengal rose at the base of the petals. Hard to beat. \$1.50 each.

Mme. Calot—A very early blush pink peony, very fragrant and a sure bloomer. Large, convex, rose type bloom; very delicate color. 75c. each.

Mme de Verneville—The earliest white peony and, excepting Queen Victoria, the most profuse bloomer. It far surpasses Queen Victoria in size and beauty of bloom. All growers praise it. 50 cts. each.

Mme. Emile Galle—Here is where we get wonderful color; sea-shell pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. A large flower and a favorite with all. \$1.00 each.

Mme de Vetry—Large finely formed bloom, difficult to describe. The outer petals are a light shade of pink over-spread with mauve, gradually running to a clear white center; good. \$1.00 each.

Mme. de Galhau—Rose type, fragrant, medium large bloom, late. Outer petals blush pink, changing to a center of pale lilac-rose. Very pretty. \$1.00 each.

Mons. Jules Elie—One of the aristocrats of the peony family. Immense globes of glossy lilac-pink overlaid with a silver sheen. None larger.

1.50 each.

Mons. Krelage—Rose type, late. Deep currant-red with amaranthine center. Very large flower, good in every way. \$1.00 each.

Officianalis rubra—The old-fashioned "piney" of our grandmother's day. Double, deep red, and still very good. \$1.00 each

President Roosevelt—One of the newer varieties; deep, rich brilliant red; semi-rose type; mid-season. \$1.00 each.

Queen Victoria—Old fashioned white; very profuse bloomer. Much used for the cut flower trade. Opens a delicate pink and changes to a pure white. 50 cts. each.

Zoe Calot—Semi-double, large, mid-season, deep pink, shaded lilac-rose. Quite distinct from any other peony. 50 cts. each. \$5.00 per doz.

Iris

The Iris divides with the Peony, the honor of being the most popular perennial of the modern flower garden. Hybridists have, during the last few years, so improved this lovely flower, that most of the older varieties are now obsolete and the newcomers, in every imaginable shade and color, reign supreme in the garden through the early spring. During its season, no other flower can compare with it. It is monarch of the garden, and when its reign is over, and the last flowers are fading, its scepter is passed to the monarch of all the perennials, the modern peony. Iris may be planted at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen. It should be planted very shallow, the crown just below the surface of the ground. Ground bone is the best fertilizer. There are no poor Iris on our list; every variety is a good one, and the list is up-to-date.

Afterglow—Delicate grayish-pink, shading to a rich yellow thru the center. 40 inches tall; free bloomer and a beautiful flower. \$1.00 each.

Alcazar—Standards light bluish-violet; falls deep purple; strong tall branching stems with large flowers. 50 cts. each.

Ambassadeur—Considered by Iris experts as one of the greatest of Iris. Tall with extra large flowers on well-branched stems. Color, standards reddish-mauve; falls, reddish-violet, with a velvety appearance.

\$1.00 each.

B. Y. Morrison—One of the most attractive Iris on our list, and, until very recently held, by dealers, at a high price. Flower large; standards lavender; falls, velvety purple with a broad margin of lavender. 50c. each.

Blue Boy—A fine dark blue, rather dwarf, free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Celeste—A beautiful light sky blue, very free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Eldorado—Standards, yellow-bronze, shaded with heliotrope; falls, violet-purple with bronze-yellow tints. This large Iris has a wonderful combination of tints and is a beauty. 50 cts. each.

Edouard Michell—One of the new Irises from France, and the best we have seen of its color, which is a deep wine-red in both standard and falls. An outstanding Iris. \$1.00 each.

Flavescens—A delicate shade of soft yellow; tall and free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Florentina Alba—An early large flowering white Iris, delicately scented. 25 cts. each.

Her Majesty—Bright mauve-pink; very good. 25 cts. each.

Iris King—Standards clear lemon color; falls rich maroon, bordered yellow; tall with large flowers. 25. cts. each.

Isoline—Standards lilac-pink, tinged with buff; falls purplish old-rose. One of the most beautiful Iris in existence. 50 cts. each.

Lord of June—One of the massive new varieties, 3 ft. tall, with standards of lavender-blue and falls of rich violet-blue. A top-notch Iris.

\$1.00 each.

Jeanne d' Arc—One of the most delightful of Iris; pure white with delicate penciling of blue, deeper on the edge. Admired by all. 25 cts. each.

Lorely—Light yellow with occasional blue markings; falls ultra-marine blue bordered cream; free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Lohengrin—Flowers and foliage of gigantic size; color uniform shade of cattleya-rose; one of the best. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Alan Gray—Delicate rose-mauve colored flower, very good. 25 cts. each.

Mme. Chereau—White with broad edging of blue; tall and fine. 25 cts. each.

Mary Garden—Standards pale yellow. flushed lavender; falls creamy-white, dotted and veined with maroon. Not common. 35 cts. each.

Monsignor—Rich coloring and large flowered; deep purple with darker markings. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Kingkote—A beautiful rose color, unlike any other Iris. 35 cts. each.

Mother-of-Pearl—This Iris is aptly described by its name, being iridescent lavender and violet overlaying soft cream, and shot through with dainty pink; simply lovely. \$1.00 each.

Navajo—Standards light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; falls deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; deep orange beard. 25 cts. each.

Pallida Dalmatica—Clear lavender-blue, very large flowers, sweetly scented; tall and fine. 25 cts. each.

Purple King—A fine purple, early and very floriferous; large flowers. 25 cts. each.

Powhatan—Standards light bishop-violet, with darker border; falls deep purple shaded crimson; a large, tall flower. 50 cts. each.

Quaker Lady—Nature has taken old gold, smoky lavender and aquamarine blue, and, with a lavish hand, painted the Iris known to all Iris fans by this name. Should be in every garden. 35 cts. each.

Rose Unique—Quite similar to "Her Majesty", but is a shade darker pink, and several days later. 35 cts. each.

Rhein Nixe—Pure white standards; falls a deep violet-blue edged with a wide white margin. A very dainty Iris. 25 cts. each.

Shekinah—The best, medium priced, tall, yellow Iris, half way between Flavescens and Sherwin Wright in color. These three Iris should be planted with some of the purple varieties for the best effect. 50 cts. each.

Sherwin Wright—Golden yellow, the brightest of all the yellow varieties of Iris. 24 inches tall; very profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Blue Siberian Iris—Is quite different from the foregoing Iris, having narrow grass-like foliage, and blooming much later than the other Iris. It will do well on damp land and is much used with the White Siberian as an edging of ponds, lily pools and running brooks. 25 cts. each.

White Siberian—Same as above except in color, which is pure white. 25 cts. each.

Iris Pumila—The dwarf of the Iris family, a dainty light blue. Fine in rock gardens, and as an edging for Iris beds. Has surprisingly large flowers. 25 cts. each.

Unnamed Iris—For those who are not interested in the names of their plants, we here offer an excellent opportunity to get a collection of these flowers for almost a song.

6 Iris, all different; all good,	50 cents
12 Iris, all different; all good,	\$1.00

Phlox

Gardeners who know only the old-fashioned varieties of Phlox, do not know the possibilities of the newer varieties for landscape effects. They are all perfectly hardy, enduring our severe winters without protection, and when once planted they last a lifetime, if a little pains be taken to divide them every three or four years. Make the ground rich and plant the crowns even with the ground. This collection contains the best of the modern varieties.

25 cts each. \$2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

Annie Cook—A large, bright, light pink Phlox.

Antonin Mercie—Light Lilac, overlaid white; large.

Australia—New, deep claret-red, extra large, extra good. 35 cts. each.

B. Comte—Rich French purple; late.

Baron von Dedem—Light scarlet with red centers; tall and late.

Dawn—A beautiful blush pink; medium height.

Europa—Large white flowers overlaid pink, with carmine eye. Large truss and large flowers; tall.

Lavender Lady—Lavender and white; general effect lavender.

Mrs. Ethel Pritchard—One of the newer varieties from Europe, and one of the best. Beautiful mauve-lilac; extra large flowers. 35 cts. each.

Millie von Hoboken—Another new one from Europe; soft pink without an eye. Large flowers on long erect spikes. None better. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Jenkins—Large, pure white, late

Rhynstrom—Tall, rosy pink, late

R. F. Struthers—Rosy-carmine, with bright red eye

Collection—One of each of the above, 13 in all; \$3.00 for the collection.

Phlox Subulata—An entirely different specie from the above, creeping over the ground and forming broad mats a few inches high, and covered in early spring with a mass of mauve colored flowers; has beautiful foliage of a bright green during the remainder of the season. One of the finest rock garden plants, and good for edging.

Hardy Perennial Asters

(Michaelmas Daisies)

Very few people, even nurserymen, are aware of the great improvement made in Perennial Asters in the last few years. The original perennial fall-blooming Asters were the wild species, the greater part of which were native here in America, but it is the Europeans particularly the English, who by crossing the different species have produced many beautiful hybrids, and every year shows more improvement, until now they rank with the showiest, most beautiful and interesting plants in cultivation.

All are hardy and give an enormous quantity of flowers in September and October; the latter month, here in Vermont, is most decidedly a frosty month. Their beautiful bloom is unsurpassed for cut flowers and more than acceptable at this time of the year when all other flowers are gone.

They grow in any soil, and as to their culture, Prof. Hottes in his book on Perennials, says:—"No culture is necessary. Plant them and if given extra food and water they repay us; if not they bloom beautifully to shame us for our neglect.

The varieties here offered have been carefully selected and several varieties, such as "Snowflake" and "Leavis," that were thought highly of only three years ago, have been thrown into the discard to make way for the later and better varieties. In buying these Asters you may be assured that you are getting the latest and best.

Anita Ballard—Large flowers, mostly double, of a clear petunia-violet color; growing 2½ to 3 feet tall; early and very free flowering.

Blushing Bride—White with just a touch of pink. 3 ft. tall.

Brussels—A very large light blue Aster, 4 ft. tall; late.

Capitaine—Clear lavender; often 5 ft. tall. Where a tall Aster is wanted this is a good variety.

Climax—One of the best of the tall Asters, with large showy spikes of light lavender-blue flowers; very free flowering. 5 ft. tall.

Dick Ballard—Large rose-tinted lavender; very distinct from other varieties. 3 ft. tall.

Emilie Thoury—Light ageratum blue; 3 ft. tall.

Enfant de Vitry—Semi-double, lilac-mauve; very free flowering and an extra good Aster. 2 to 3 ft. tall.

Ghent—Large soft lilac-mauve, 3 ft.

King of the Belgians—Light lobelia-blue. 3 ft. tall.

Maggie Perry—Light bluish-violet with lighter center. 3 ft. tall.

New England Superbum—An improved wild New England Aster; bright violet-purple from 4 to 6 ft. tall.

St. Egwin—A pleasing soft rosy-pink; very free flowering. 3 ft. tall.

Sam Benham—Large feathery pure white; one of the earliest. 3 ft. tall.

White Climax—One of the best of the white Asters; tall and very free flowering.

Wonder of Colwell—A lovely pale blue. 3ft. tall.

25 cts. each. Collection:—1 of each variety, 16 in all, \$3.00

Other Hardy Perennials

Besides the foregoing Asters, Iris, Peonies and Phlox, we offer below a fine list of hardy perennial plants which will be found useful for massing, for bedding, for borders, for rock gardens or for any purpose for which out door flowers can be used. By proper selection from their almost endless variety, continuous succession of bloom from spring until frost, with wonderful range of color, may be obtained.

The culture of these perennials is very simple. The ground should be made rich by the addition of well rotted manure, or, if unable to procure the manure, sow broadcast a mixture of equal parts of ground bone and wood ashes at a rate of one pound to every 15 sq. feet of garden. The manure or fertilizer must be spaded in at least a foot deep, and the plants set out with their crowns level with the surface of the ground and then thoroughly watered. The most common mistake made in garden planting is the planting of one or two plants of a variety, and planting many varieties. Much better results are obtained when the planting is made in

clumps of from 6 to 25 of a kind together. The real beauty of the flowers is then shown, which is not the case where the garden is a conglomeration of single plants of many varieties. All landscape gardeners follow this rule and the cost of the plants is less.

Price of all plants offered below (except where noted) is 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen for spring delivery.

6 or more of one variety take the dozen rate, but they must all be of one variety, and no matter how many plants are ordered, where less than 6 of any one variety are ordered, that variety shall take the single rate.

The purchaser pays all transportation charges.

Achillea Ptarmica (The Pearl)—A very good white plant for the hardy border; full, double white flowers. Good for cutting.

Alyssum Compactum (Basket of Gold)—A low, spreading plant much used for rock gardens and borders; handsome greyish foliage and in spring is completely covered with small, fragrant golden flowers.

Anthemis Kelwayii—A very satisfactory perennial, 2 to 3 ft. tall with golden daisy-like flowers all summer; succeeds on the poorest soil.

Aquilegia Alpina (Alpine Columbine)—A rather low Columbine with beautiful blue flowers.

A. Canadensis (Common Wild Columbine)—This familiar red and yellow Columbine is at home in sun or shade. An excellent rock garden plant, or fine for the front of the border.

A. Chrysantha (Golden Spurred Columbine)—One of the best of the Columbines. Yellow, long spurred and a fine cut flower. 2 ft. tall.

A. Silver Queen—The best white Columbine. The large pure white flowers come both single and double; often both kinds on the same plant. 2 ft. tall.

A. Pink Hybrids—The popular pink Columbine. Every shade of pink found in these Columbines. 2 ft. tall.

A. Cerulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine)—Visitors at our Nursery generally consider this to be the most beautiful of the Columbines. Large flowers in blue and white.

Armeria Formosa (Sea Pink)—A very pretty edging plant with bright pink flowers on wiry stems from 9 to 12 in. high; blooms all summer.

Astilbe (Garden Spirea; Rose Pearl)—A very popular plant for borders and cut flowers. Both varieties are of strong vigorous growth, producing many-branched, feathered heads of flowers during July and August; rose-pink.

A. White Pearl—Similar to above except in color which is a clear white. **Both Astilbe, 50 cts. each.**

Aubrietia Bougainvillei—Pretty dwarf plants suitable for edging or the rock garden. They form masses of silvery green foliage and sheets of purple bloom in spring and early summer.

Aubrietia (Mixed Hybrids)—Similar to the above except in color, which runs from pink to blue and purple.

Agrostemma (Rose Campion)—Erect growing plants with silvery foliage which contrasts well with the showy crimson flowers which are produced during June and July.

Anchusa Italica—For producing a mass of brilliant blue the *Anchusas* cannot be surpassed, growing 4 to 5 ft. tall and blooming all summer, they are favorites with all who grow them.

Bellis Perennis (English Daisy)—Very popular spring flowers, 6 in. high in red, pink and white, mixed. Fine for edging
15 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy)—A very tropical looking, hardy plant with broad glaucous foliage and reaching a height of 6 to 8 ft., terminating in a large spike of creamy white flowers.

Boltonia Latisquama (Pink Boltonia)—Quite similar to the fall Asters, growing 5 to 6 ft. tall and covered through the fall with bright pink flowers.

Carnations, Hardy—Similar to the greenhouse carnations, only smaller; should be given a slight covering of leaves in the fall.

Campanula Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—This forms neat compact clumps covered with large, erect, bell-shaped blue flowers all summer. Unsurpassed for rockery or edging.

C. Persicifolia (Peach Bells)—Large blue bell-shaped flowers on stems 2 ft. tall. Good.

C. Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower)—The tallest of the bell flowers. A noble plant for the back of the hardy border, forming a pyramid of numerous stems 4 to 5 ft. tall, each stem crowded with large Salvia shaped blue flowers.

C. Rotundifolia (Scotch Bluebell)—Best suited for rock garden or damp spots in border. One foot tall with light blue trumpet-shaped flowers.

C. Media (Canterbury Bells)—This, one of the loveliest of the flowers of the garden, is a biennial. We offer it in the following colors—blue, white, rose-pink and mixed.

Centaurea Montana (Mountain Bluet)—Grows 2 ft. high, with dark blue flowers all summer.

Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow in Summer)—Myriads of small white flowers in June from a mass of silvery foliage, make this the best of rock garden and edging plants; also a good plant for ground cover on steep banks or over graves. Grows 6 in. high.

Convallaria Majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley)—No description is needed for this lovely plant. Plant in shady places and give a mulch of manure in the fall.

Coreopsis Lanceolata (Perennial Coreopsis)—A very showy perennial, continuously in bloom; 2 to 3 ft. tall. Flowers bright golden color and about 2½ inches in diameter. Much used for cut flowers.

Delphinium Belladonna (Larkspur)—The popular light blue Larkspur. No one should think they have a garden if they are without this lovely flower. Belladonna has a more open spray than the Gold Medal Hybrid. 4 to 5 ft. tall.

Delphinium (Gold Medal Hybrids)—These Hybrids are of every shade of blue. Prof. Hottes writes as follows about them:—"From the azure of the sky, to the deep blues of the ocean's depths is its range of color. But blues are not the only colors; there are pastel shades, not blue, or pink, which suggest the combinations of color in Copenhagen pottery. And what gems we find! Deep sapphires, superb amethysts, subtle turquoises and rich garnets. We regard the tall spikes and see them covered with countless horns of plenty, some of them pouring gold. Can a garden be planted without Larkspur? Foliage, flower, habit and all, every garden lover must have them. Consider the long season of pleasure at seeing them in full splendor. Day after day in June, July and often in September new spikes open their blossoms. Indeed, the Larkspurs are incomparable."

Delphinium, bellamosum—Like belladonna except that it is dark blue.

Chinese Delphinium—A dwarf ever-blooming specie with fine cut foliage, and a multitude of brilliant blue flowers all summer.

Dianthus Plumarius Semperflorens (Ever-blooming Perennial Pinks)—Lovely fragrant pink flowers of good size with red centers. Foliage silvery and fine.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—This popular flower we offer in the following varieties:—

Newport Pink—A beautiful shade of watermelon pink.

Holborn Glory—An extra large strain of the auricular-eyed variety in numberless shades and colors.

Scarlet Beauty—A deep rich scarlet Sweet William; uncommon.

Dianthus Latifolius (Ever-blooming Sweet William)—A cross between the annual pink and the Sweet William; very free flowering and perfectly hardy. All colors.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—We offer the two finest strains of this popular flower.

Gloxinia Flowered Foxglove—This is a fine strain of the ordinary Foxglove with handsome spotted Gloxinia-like flowers on tall spikes.

Giant Shirley Foxglove—A new strain of Foxglove far superior to any other strain. The vigorous plants grow from 6 to 8 ft. tall, closely set with flowers of unusual size; colors range from white to dark rose spotted with crimson, maroon and chocolate. **Price 25 cts. each.**

Eupatorium Ageratoides (Hardy Ageratum)—A strong growing plant 4 ft. high, with dense heads of minute white flowers in late summer.

Eupatorium Fraseri—A very pretty dwarf variety, producing clusters of snow-white flowers; fine for cutting and bouquets; 1½ ft.

Foxglove—See Digitalis.

Forget-Me-Not—See Myosotis.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—One of our most gorgeous perennials. Large daisy-like flowers in shades of crimson and gold; grows 2 ft. tall and will succeed in any soil.

Geum (Mrs. Bradshaw)—Grows from 1 to 2 ft. tall, with bright crimson flowers two inches across. Good for border or rock garden.

Hollyhock—This old-fashioned plant needs no description. We offer it in mixed varieties only.

Helenium (Helen's Flower)—A handsome, late flowering plant, growing from 3 to 5 ft. high, and covered with bright yellow flowers, 2 in. in diameter, in September and October.

Heuchera (Coral Bells)—One of the daintiest plants for the rock garden with its wealth of bright crimson bells from June to September. Grows about one foot high.

Hibiscus (Mallow)—The perennial Mallows have the largest flowers of any of our perennials. They grow from 3 to 8 ft. tall and, on fertile soil, the branches spread out over a large area. The flowers, from 6 to 10 in. across resemble enormous single Hollyhocks. They should be used where they have plenty of room. We offer the following varieties:—

Giant Dark Red—Name describes its color. One of the best.

Crimson Eye—Pure white with large spot of velvety crimson in center.

Moschoutos—Rosy-pink flowers with darker center. Very showy.

Lily-of-the-Valley—See Convallaria.

Lychnis Calcedonica (Maltese Cross)—A showy perennial, blooming all summer when planted in rich soil. 2 ft. tall with bright scarlet flowers in medium sized heads.

Lychnis Haageana—A dwarf, very showy Lychnis with flowers of bright scarlet two inches across, during the months of July and August.

Linum Perenne (Blue Flax)—A desirable perennial for the border or rockery, growing 2 ft. tall with light graceful foliage and large blue flowers all summer. Very attractive both in foliage and bloom.

Linum Flavum (Golden Flax)—Similar to above, except in color, which is a lovely translucent yellow.

Lythrum Roseum (Loosestrife)—A vigorous growing plant, from 3 to 5 ft. high, with spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to frost. It will thrive in any soil.

Monarda Didyma (Bee Balm)—Large brilliant scarlet flowers from July to frost. Should be planted in masses for best effect. 2 ft. high.

Myosotis Palustris (True Forget-Me-Not)—Delicate blue flowers all summer. Never plant in dry soil. Fine for bouquets.

Myosotis Alpestris—This Forget-Me-Not will thrive on a much drier soil than *Palustris*, and requires full sunlight for its best development; is a fine rock garden plant.

Primula Polyantha (English Primrose)—An old garden favorite; red and yellow flowers in early spring. Used for edging and rock gardens.

Papaver Orientalis (Oriental Poppy)—This, one of the finest perennials, blooms through May and June and grows from 4 to 6 ft. high. The whole plant, from its heavy, magnificent foliage to its glorious scarlet flowers, (often 9 inches across) makes a wonderful sight.

Papaver Nudicale (Mixed Iceland Poppy)—A very graceful and airy plant much like the annual Shirley poppy. Blooms all summer on many shades and colors.

Double Red Iceland Poppy—An Iceland Poppy with double crimson blooms; new.

Pentstemon (Gloxinia-flowered)—A variety of *Pentstemon* about 2 ft. tall, bearing flowers much resembling small *Gloxinias*. Should be given some winter protection.

Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue)—Considered one of our best perennials, 4 ft. tall. Stately and brilliant with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers.

Physostegia Virginica (False Dragon Head)—A very handsome mid-summer flowering perennial forming bushes 4 to 6 ft. tall bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers much like a gigantic heather. Color, soft pink.

Physostegia Alba—A white form of the above.

Physalis Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant)—An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes. 2 ft. high, producing freely bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits, which may be cut and dried and used for floral decorations during the winter.

Platycodon Grandiflora (Balloon Flower)—These form neat bushy plants of upright habit, 1 to 3 ft. high with large bell-shaped flowers in blue and white. A fine border plant. We can furnish either the white or the blue.

Polyantha—See *Primula*.

Pyrethrum Hybridum (Painted Daisies)—One of the most beautiful perennials bearing large daisy-like flowers all summer, ranging from white to deep red with yellow centers. Deep green finely cut foliage; extra good as a cut flower.

Polemonium Coeruleum (Jacob's Ladder)—This old-fashioned flower has erect stems of sky blue flowers, a foot or so tall and blooms in July and August.

Rudbeckia Newmanni (Perennial Black-eyed Susan)—A fine perennial with deep orange-yellow flowers on long, wiry stems. Blooms all summer; grows about 3 ft. tall.

Rudbeckia Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower)—Forms bushy plants 3 ft. high, covered from July to October with flowers 4 in. across, of a peculiar reddish-purple with a large cone-shaped center of brown. An indispensable plant for the hardy border and fine for cutting.

Scabiosa Caucasica (Blue Bonnet)—A most desirable perennial of a color not over abundant at any time of the year. Its charming soft lavender-blue flowers are produced on 18 to 24 in. stems from July to frost and are much used by florists for cut flowers.

Scabiosa Japonica—Quite similar to the above but with a darker blue flower and a later blooming period.

Salvia Azurea (Blue Sage)—A most attractive fall-blooming perennial. Grows 4 ft. tall and gives a wealth of beautiful, small sky-blue flowers. Fine for the tall border.

Sedum Acre (Golden Moss)—We consider this the finest rock garden plant of them all; foliage fine and dark green, not over one inch high, and covered in spring with a wealth of golden flowers. This plant, if given a mere handful of earth for a foothold, will live on rocks, and be a joy forever to the gardener.

Sempervivum (Hen and Chickens)—Curious and interesting Alpine plants, forming small rosettes of succulent leaves surrounding a larger rosette.

Sempervivum (Cobweb House Leek)—Small silvery rosettes connected with silvery threads. Flowers bright red. A rock garden plant of the first order.

Stachys Latifolia (Sea Lavender)—A handsome plant, 2 ft. tall, with large panicles of innumerable tiny blue flowers through the late summer. The flower sprays are often cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Veronica Maritima—These splendid perennials form long spikes of small, showy blue flowers through the late summer, 2 ft. high.

Veronica Spicata—Not as tall as the above and with flowers of a violet color.

Vinca Minor (Trailing Myrtle)—An excellent trailing evergreen plant much used for ground cover where the shade of trees prevents grass from growing. Handsome blue flowers in mid-summer.

Violas (Perennial Violas)—We offer the following varieties of these popular perennials:—

V. Cornuta—Light blue, blooms all summer; extra good.

V. Lutea Splendens—Rich golden-yellow.

V. White Perfecton—Pure white.

Hardy Orchids

The following are among our most beautiful and hardy flowers. They should be given partial shade and be planted in vegetable mold from the woods. Plant during the first two weeks of May or during the months of August or September.

Cypripedium Spectabilis (Showy Lady's Slipper)—Blooms in July. The most beautiful of the Lady's Slippers; large white flowers with the lower lip painted a beautiful pink-purple.

50 cts. each.

Cypripedium Pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's Slipper)—Blooms earlier than the above and is one of the rarest of the Lady's Slippers; large handsome light yellow flower.

50 cts. each.

Cypripedium Acaule (Pink Lady's Slipper)—Not as tall as the other two, but a very pretty flower and very easy to grow. Rosy-pink moccasin-shaped flowers in June.

25 cts. each.

Habenaria Psycodes (Purple Fringed Orchid)—Tall spikes, crowded with small, fragrant, fringed lavender flowers. Does best in a slightly moist location.

35 cts. each.

Garden Lilies

The following Lilies are offered for Spring planting.

Orange Day Lily—One of the most common; found about old houses. 3 to 4 ft. tall with trumpet shaped flowers of a dark orange color with darker shading in the throat. 25 cts. each.

Lemon Day Lily—2 to 3 ft. tall. A light lemon colored lily of delightful fragrance. A sure bloomer and perfectly hard. 25 cts. each.

Tiger Lily—Large bright orange-red flowers spotted with black in the throat. Although old and common, yet it is a very handsome lily. 25 cts. each.

Turk's Cap Lily—Our finest native lily. Should be planted in rich, moist soil where it will grow from 5 to 7 ft. tall and bear a great quantity of handsome orange-red flowers dotted with brown spots. 25 cts. each.

Japanese Gold-banded Lily—One of the finest. 75 cts. each.

Lilies for Fall Planting

Madonna Lily—This hardy lily is one of the most beautiful of the lily family, being large, clear white, and having a delicious fragrance. Should be planted in August, not over 2 in. deep. 35 cts. each.

Regal Lily—Generally considered to be the best hardy lily in cultivation. Grows 3 to 4 ft tall, with extra long, trumpet-like flowers of a lovely shade of baby pink on the outside and a clear white inside shading back to a lemon color. Will do well anywhere. Counted by "Chinese Wilson," keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, as one of his greatest introductions.

75 cts. each.

Gladiolus

.. The Gladiolus is undoubtedly one of the most popular flowers in cultivation, and the list offered below is one of the best. Any and all of these may be bought with the assurance that you are buying the finest varieties. The prices are for single bulbs; ten times the price quoted is the price per dozen of that variety. 6 of one kind will take the dozen rate.

America—Large, bright pink; much used by florists. 5 cents.

Alice Tiplady—Beautiful saffron-orange color; large and fine. 5 cents.

Anna Eberious—One of the best; a light shade of purple with darker markings. 15 cents.

Bengal Tiger—One of the new glads; aptly described by its name, being orange-red with black stripes. A large, fine glad. 20 cents.

Bordeaux—Dark red, medium size. 7 cents.

Crimson Glow—One of the brightest and best reds, only excelled by Scarlet Wonder. 10 cents.

Carmen Sylva—Considered by glad enthusiasts as one of the best whites. Always good. 15 cents.

Dr. Van Fleet—Another new glad and an excellent one; very tall stalk and large early flowers. Color, dark pink, finely rayed over yellow. Odd and very fine. 15 cents.

Evelyn Kirtland—Everybody's favorite; vivid rose-pink shading to beautiful shell-pink in the center; tall and robust. 10 cents.

Golden Measure—None of the high-priced new yellow glads have yet surpassed this great flower. Golden yellow, enormous flowers on an extra tall spike. A Prince of the House of Gladiolus. 15 cents.

Herada—A mauve colored variety of great beauty; large flowers on a tall spike. 10 cents.

Intensity—Bright red with lighter markings in the throat; large flowers and many open at a time. A good glad. 7 cents.

Lily White—Pure white, very early; a florists favorite. 7 cents.

Le Marechal Foch—Very pale pink; one of the largest of all. About the same color as America but much larger. 10 cents.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Not a new glad but one of the most beautiful; large shell-pink with a very showy, crimson blotch. 10 cents.

Mary Pickford—A lovely variety, ranked among the best of its color. Creamy white with throat of finest sulphur yellow. 15 cents.

Prince of Wales—One of the finest salmon varieties; extra large; cheap but good. 10 cents.

Peace—Large white with violet markings in the throat; good. 7 cents.

Purple Glory—Personally, we consider this the best gladiolus yet produced. Bloom of the deepest velvety maroon with blotches almost black. well ruffled, with enormous flowers, on tall, imposing spikes. 20 cents.

Princes—Such a cheerful glad! Large bright red with a large white blotch on lower petals; fine. 7 cents.

Rose Ash—One of the most popular of the recent introductions; flowers large, of rare pastel shades, best described by the term "Ashes of Roses." 15 cents.

Scarlet Wonder—Puts all other reds in the has-been column. The very brightest scarlet, and the largest flowers of them all. 25 cents.

Wilbrink—The florist's favorite; extra large, extra early, extra fine pink color, extra good. Quite enough for any glad. 7 cents.

Mixed Glads—50 cents per dozen; 3 dozen, \$1.00.

Dahlias

We are here offering an extra fine list of Dahlias. The best of the older varieties, that by sheer merit have held their own, are listed at 25 cents each, while the varieties listed at 50 cents are the newer varieties, for which the regular dahlia men are charging from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. By growing and selling them in connection with our other nursery stock, we are able to sell them at a moderate price. The average dahlia grower does not have a greenhouse to assist him in the propagation of the plants. We

have many varieties, costing from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a bulb that we are propagating in our greenhouses this winter and shall offer them in the future for less than half of other dealer's prices. We believe that the magnificent new dahlia creations should be given to the public at more reasonable prices, and in no other catalogue will you find such dahlias as Amun Ra, Millionaire, Dr. Tevis, or Princess Pat, listed at 50c. each. We sell dahlia tubers only in the spring, and every tuber has an eye all started. We sell no blind tubers. We wish to give our customer value for his money.

Amun Ra—One of the newer giant decorative dahlias, enormous without coarseness, the color, gorgeous copper and orange tones shading to amber and gold, gives the effect of a gorgeous sunset. 50 cts. each.

Bonny Brae—Cream shaded to buff-pink. The flowers are of true decorative type, and of immense size. 50 cts. each.

Carmencita—A new fancy variety of great size and graceful formation. Color on same plant varies greatly, sometimes deep yellow striped with red, sometimes red striped with yellow, but always a beautiful combination of these two colors. 50 cts. each.

C. W. Bruton—One of the good old varieties; lemon yellow, good sized flowers, and many of them. 25 cts. each.

Dr. Tevis—A prize winner. Large old gold and rose colored flowers on long, strong stems. 50 cts. each.

Delighted—A white show dahlia of medium size and round as a ball. A very free bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Elsie Burgess—One of the best of the older show dahlias; flowers 4 in. in diameter, with a delicate white ground tipped and suffused with lavender and light pink; a great bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Ellen Kelly—A dahlia of the duplex, or semi-double type; a long stemmed, free flowering, golden-yellow variety. One of our local garden enthusiasts says, "Recommend Ellen Kelly to your patrons; it is good." 25c each

George Walters—We have inspected hundreds of varieties of dahlias, but we have never seen a variety that we thought, in all round excellence and beauty was superior to George Walters. Great shaggy blooms of salmon with pink shading, and the most profuse bloomer of all the big moderns. Every grower of dahlias should have it. 50 cts. each.

Kern's White—A large white cactus-type dahlia. 25 cts. each.

Mina Burgle—This and Oregon Beauty are generally considered the best red dahlias sold at a moderate price. Very large, bright red, decorative type. 25 cts. each.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—A wonderful dahlia that has justly gained a great reputation. A great bloomer with enormous perfect flowers of a lovely mauve-pink, usually referred to as an orchid coloring. None better. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. Parker—A very prolific deep yellow decorative dahlia. 25c. each.

Mrs. Bowen Tufts—An extra large peony type dahlia, with deep rosy-purple bloom on long wiry stems. 25 cts. each.

Millionaire—Most delicate lavender with a faint pink shading. A modern dahlia that has won many prizes. 50 cts. each.

Oregon Beauty—A trifle different shade of red from Mina Burgle but an equally good dahlia. 25 cts. each.

Princess Pat—A magnificent flower of a glorious old rose color. Wonderfully beautiful under artificial light. 50 cts. each.

Patrick O'Mara—A very popular variety, orange-buff with salmon-red suffusion. A free bloomer. 50 cts. each.

Queen Victoria—A very free blooming golden-yellow show type dahlia. 25 cts. each.

Queen Mary—One of the older varieties; strong, good grower. Fine rose-pink; very pretty. 25 cts. each.

Willett—A large, free flowering deep purple, decorative dahlia of great merit. 25 cts. each.

12 Mixed Dahlias, not named, but no two alike, \$1.00
12 named Dahlias, our selection, no two alike, \$1.50

HARDY FERNS

Ferns are becoming more popular every year. Their graceful fronds are very useful and beautiful when planted in partial or even heavy shade. Among the Green Mountains of Vermont are found many varieties of these hardy plants. We have selected the four varieties which we consider best suited for landscape work. By planting them in leaf mold from the woods they will last for many years.

20 cts. each.

Ostrich Fern—One of the largest and most graceful of ferns, often reaching 5 ft. high in rich soils. The fronds growing in a small circle, rise straight up and gradually curve out at the tips; much like a green vase. Lasts until cut down by frosts.

Maiden-hair Fern—This delicate and graceful fern is a favorite with all fern lovers. Grows from 12 to 18 inches high.

Christmas or Dagger Fern—This and the Evergreen Wood Fern are much used by florists in the making of bouquets. Several million of the fronds are shipped every year from Vermont to go all over the country. This evergreen fern, with its shiny fronds about 12 inches high, is fine to place in front of the taller varieties.

Evergreen Wood Fern—A somewhat larger evergreen fern than the Christmas fern and more lace like in appearance, but not as erect. Very beautiful.

Annual Flowering Plants

We offer the following flowering plants, grown from the best seed obtainable, at the uniform price of 30 cents per dozen.

Asters in pink, white purple, red, mauve, or mixed colors; African Marigolds, Calendulas, Cosmos, Larkspur, Nicotine, Phlox, Pinks, Snap Dragons, Stocks, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sweet Sultans, Straw Flowers, Single Petunias, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

RHUBARB

Strawberry—A large, tender, early red Rhubarb. Divided roots. 20 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS

Martha Washington—The only variety worth planting. Strong two year plants. 75c. per 25. \$2.00 per 100. \$15.00 per 1000

Landscape Department

We are in a position to do considerable landscape work for our patrons and will, upon request, consult with you, develop on paper your own ideas or suggest a plan to you for any type of planting you may have in mind. This applies to a simple planting along the border, or house foundation, rock gardens, the landscaping of a large estate or the grounds about a public building. We will give you estimates of labor costs, plants and other material necessary to carry out these plans.

Where we furnish the plant material, no charge will be made for the drawings, but, if we do not furnish the plant material to carry out the plans, a charge, varying with the elaborateness of the drawing will be charged for the same, and will become due in 90 days from the date when the plan is delivered. We shall be pleased to furnish the plant material, and, when desired, will furnish the labor to bring the plan to completion.

In the past, many plans for gardens and grounds in this section, made by landscape architects living to the south of us, have included plant material quite unsuited to this cold climate. WE KNOW the plants and trees for the "Cold Country," and no plants, trees or shrubs are indicated on our landscape plans, that are not suited to the climate where the planting is to be made. We are sure we can please you in this department, and the small cost of landscaping your home will surprise you; and in this day of beautiful homes, it seems quite appropriate to say, "It is never a home until it is planted."

FALL LIST

Early in the month of August, we shall issue a Fall List giving names and prices of stock we have that is suitable for planting in the fall season. Besides many of the plants in this catalog, it will include Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, and other fall planting bulbs. We shall be pleased to send this list to anyone interested.

EXTRA LARGE PLANT SPECIMENS

Where the size of the plants in this catalogue are not given, they are the size of plant regularly sold by nurserymen, and where larger specimens are selected at the nursery, a higher price will be charged in proportion to the size and age of the specimen.

Grown in the "Cold Country"--It's Hardy

CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED

Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once and place them in a damp cellar or else heel them in the ground in some cool, moist place until you are ready to plant.

Never heel in strawberries, plant them at once.

In preparing land for planting small fruits, orchards or groves, the land should be put in about the same condition that a crop of corn requires. You also want to keep in mind the kind of land, situation and care that a cornfield should have, and there is little danger of going astray in the management of any tree planting. Corn will not do well in a clover, timothy or blue grass sod, even if a few inches be spaded up around each hill, neither will young trees thrive with such treatment. Corn will be stunted and worthless if planted within one or two rods of large willows, cottonwood or like trees; the same is true with all fruit plants and evergreens. Corn is a failure in wet low land; so are nearly all fruit trees.

PLANTING IN SOD

When necessary to plant in sod, as a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of 3 or 4 feet, and after planting, keep the ground well cultivate or mulched near the trees.

PRUNING AND SETTING OF TREES

Take your fruit tree, forest or ornamental tree (except evergreens) and trim off half of last year's growth from the top except the center limb, and trim all roots from the inside out back to where they are fresh, leaving the longest root not over a foot long. Then place your trees in a barrel half full of water. Then hitch your horse to a stone boat and haul your trees where they are to be planted. Dig the hole about six inches larger each way than the roots are and about eight inches deeper. After the hole is dug place about three inches of top soil in the bottom of the hole; then take tree and place same in hole which puts it in about five inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After placing a little dirt over the roots, then, with the heel and all the strength and weight at command, stamp the earth down until it is solid; fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is full; then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it dishing some toward the tree. Bushes, both fruit and ornamental, are to be root and top pruned the same way. This is very important in order to preserve a balance between the root and top. The foregoing directions for top pruning do not, however, apply to evergreens.

MANURING

Never put manure in the hole when setting nursery stock. Use it for the mulch after the plants are set.

A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of wood ashes and ground bone is always a safe and reliable fertilizer.

GROWN IN "THE COLD COUNTRY", IT'S HARDY.

Instructions to Customers :

UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE, all orders will be shipped by express.

IF A CUSTOMER PREFERS TO HAVE ORDER SHIPPER BY PARCEL POST, the order will be forwarded that way at the following additional cost which must be added to the amount of the order to cover the cost of postage and special packing necessary; to all points east of the Mississippi River 10% extra; to all points west of that river, 20% extra.

WE GUARANTEE all our stock to be true to the name and to reach the customer alive and in good condition; but when received in good condition, our responsibility then ceases; if not in good condition when received, complaint must be made within 3 days of the date of receipt of same. We cannot be held responsible for cultural failures.

OUR PRICES include boxing, packing, and delivery to our nearest freight office, post office or express office.

We SHALL always endeavor to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, we shall thank them to inform us of it. If the fault lies with us, we shall be glad to make matters right.

IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while we use utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and true to name, we will not in any way be responsible for the failure of any, and if they cannot be accepted on these terms, they must be returned in five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting that we feel our responsibility must end when the plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all it costs.

NO ORDER CAN BE ACCEPTED that does not total \$1.00.

ALL CASH ORDERS received before April 1st, will be given 5% discount. After April 1st all catalog prices are net.

TERMS:—Cash with order.

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Landscape Designing and Planting one of Our Specialties

